Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THUR DAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1809. [No. 2400.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation into prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.
January 10 co12t

Lottery Intelligence!

Charitable Marine Society Lottery
TOTAL gain of the wheel at the close of the 14th day of drawing 15,493 dollars, and no higher prize than 300 dollars has yet come up—there is still in the wheel

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750
1 of 500
2 of 400

And a variety of smaller prizes of 300 dolls 150, 75, 30, &c.
The 15th day's drawing takes place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock: present price of tickets 7 dollars, but may be expected to rise rapidly, so long as the high prizes remain in the wheel—Tickets and Shares for sale by

R. GRAY.
January 30

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY
R. Veitch & Co.
January 12. d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. *N. Dufief*, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.
As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expences of house-keeping, and invites therefore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.
N. B. He likewise proposes to teach the *Spanish* and *German Languages*, should any scholars offer.
January 17. d

☞ *NOTE LOST.*
LOST, yeserday morning, on *Lawrason* and *Fowle's* wharf, a NOTE signed by JONATHAN SPARROW, for *Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars*, dated "PORTLAND, January 17, 1809," and payable to the subscriber in one year from the date.
The above Note was found by a *black man* a few moments after it was lost, but his name or residence is not known.—He or whom may be in possession of the same, are requested to return it to us, as it can be of no use to any other person.

Lawrason and Fowle.
January 25—26. d

NOTICE.
THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates*.

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.
January 21 tf
P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides*, *Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.
& S.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper*, *Brass*, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.
"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

EDUCATION.
THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,
PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.
He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.
January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodatio of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

TICKETS
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains
1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000
Present price of Tickets, $8 $^{50}_{100}$.
December 29.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks. Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens. 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 12. d.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES.

MONDAY, *January* 30.

Mr. *Nelson*, from the committee on military and naval establishments, reported no amendments to the bill sent from the Senate "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the U. States." The bill was committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. *Holmes*, from the committee of claims, presented a bill concerning invalid pensions, which was committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a bill to prohibit, in certain cases, the entry of foreign vessels into the ports and harbors of the U. S. which was read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

A letter from the Post-master General was received, accompanying his reports respecting unproductive routes and public contracts. Referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads.

A number of representations from several towns in the counties of Berkshire, Cumberland, Plymouth and Norfolk, in the state of Massachusetts, complaining of the irregularity of the late choice of the electors of president and vice president of the United States for that state. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Verplanck* presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Orange county, in New York, praying for new post-roads, to pass through the towns and places therein enumerated, within the limits of Connecticut and N. York. Referred to the post-office committee.

On motion of Mr. *Barker*, the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Bridgewater, in Massachusetts, presented at the last session, was referred to the same committee.

Mr. *Say* presented a letter, directed to him, from John Hills, of Philadelphia, presenting a map of that city for the congressional library.

Mr. *Newbold* presented petitions from William Gwin and Richard Long, of Burlington, in New Jersey, praying for a balance of pay for services in the revolutionary army. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Harris* presented the petition of Wm. M[illegible]aland, praying to be placed on the list of pensioners. Referred to the Secretary of War.

The house resumed the consideration of the engrossed bill providing for an additional military force, which was depending on Saturday last at the time of adjournment—whereupon

A motion was made by Mr. D. R. Williams, that the said bill do lie on the table—and on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative.

A message in writing was received from the President of the U. S, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, as followeth:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.*

"I transmit to congress a letter recently received from our minister at St. James's, covering one from him to the British secretary of State, with his reply. These are communicated as forming a sequel to the correspondence, which accompanied my message to both houses, of the 17th instant.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"*January* 30, 1809."

—

LONDON, *November* 25, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to send enclosed a copy of a letter, received last night from Mr. Canning, in answer to my letter to him of the 10th of last month.

The tone of this letter renders it impossible to reply to it with a view to a discussion of what it contains; although it is not without farther inadvertencies as to facts, and many of the observations are open to exceptions. I intend, however, to combine, with an acknowledgment of the receipt of it, two short explanations. The first will relate to the new and extraordinary conjecture, which it intimates, that my authority was *contingent*; and the second will remind Mr. Canning that my letter of the 10th of October does not, as he imagines, leave unexplained the remark, that "the *provisional* nature of my offer, to make my proposal in writing, arose out of circumstances;" but, on the contrary, that the explanation immediately follows the remark.

The Union is not yet returned from France. Lieut. Gibbon arrived in London more than three weeks ago, and delivered your letter of the 9th of September, with duplicates of papers in the case of the Little William, and copies of letters which lately passed between the department of state and Mr. Erskine.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your obt. humble servant,
WM. PINKNEY.

The hon. James Madison,
&c. &c. &c.

—

LONDON, *December* 3, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to send enclosed, a copy of my reply to Mr. Canning's letter to me of the 22d ult. A copy of the letter, to which it is an answer, was transmitted a few days since by the British Packet, and a duplicate has been sent to Liverpool.

The ship Union is not yet arrived from France, and we have no intelligence of her.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most ob't. humble serv't.
WM. PINKNEY.

The hon. James Madison.

—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
November 22, 1808.

SIR,

I regret exceedingly that an unusual & unintermitting pressure of official business has prevented me from finding an earlier opportunity to reply to your letter of the 10th of last month.

The observations which I have to offer upon some parts of that letter are not, indeed, of such a nature, as to make it matter of any great importance whether you receive them a week sooner or later, as they refer less to any point of public interest to our two governments than to what has passed personally between ourselves.

But I should have been much mortified if you could have been led to believe me deficient in attention to you; the manner, as well as the substance, of the communication which I have had the honor to receive from you, entitling it to the most prompt and candid consideration.

Your understanding of the motives which induced me to accompany my official note of the 2d of September, with my letter of the same date, is so imperfect, as that you seem to imagine that the wish to guard against misrepresentation was the only motive which induced me to write that letter; and that, from that motive alone, I should, in any case, have troubled you with it.—Whereas, I must have expressed myself very incorrectly indeed, if I did not convey to you the assurance, that, if what had passed between us in conversation had not been referred to by you in your official letter of the 23d of August, I certainly should not have thought it necessary or proper to preserve any written record of your verbal communications, which I understood at the time to be confidential; and which I certainly was so far from attempting to "discountenance," that I have no doubt but what I expressed myself [as you say I did] in favor of "the course which you adopted as well suited to the occasion." But you state, at the same time, most correctly, that it was as a "preparatory" course that I understood and encouraged this verbal and confidential communication. I never did, nor could understand it as being intended to supercede or supply, the place of an official overture. I never did nor could suppose that the overture of your government and the answer of the British government to it, were intended to be entrusted solely to our recollections. Accordingly, when the period arrived at which you appeared to be prepared to bring forward an official proposal I did, no doubt, express my expectation that I should receive that proposal in writing.

It is highly probable that I did not, [as you say I did not] assign to you, as the motive of the wish which I then expressed, my persuasion that written communications are less liable to mistake than verbal ones, because that consideration is sufficiently obvious, and because the whole course and practice is in that respect so established and invariable that I really could not have supposed that the assignment of any specific motive to be necessary to account for my requiring a written statement of your proposals previous to my returning an official answer to them.

I had taken for granted all along that such would and such must be, the ultimate proceeding on your part, however you might wish to prepare the way for it by preliminary conversations.

In framing your note, I did not pretend to anticipate how much of what had been stated by you in our several conferences, you would think it proper to repeat in writing. But, whatever the tenor of your note had been, I should have felt it right to conform strictly to it, in the official answer, avoiding any reference to any part of your verbal communications, except such as, by repeating them in writing, I should see that it was your intention to record as official.

I confess, however, I was not prepared for the mixed course which you actually did adopt, I am persuaded [I am sincerely persuaded] without any intention of creating embarrassment, that of referring generally to what had passed generally in our conferences, as illustrative of your official proposition, and, as tending to support and recommend it, but without specifying the particular points to which such reference was intended to apply; a course which appeared at first sight to leave me no choice except between the two alternatives of either recapitulating the whole of what you had stated in conversation, for the purpose of comprehending it in the answer, or of conforming myself to your written note, at the hazard of being suspected of suppressing the most material part of your statement.

The expedient to which I had recourse of accompanying my official note with a separate letter, stating to the best of my recollection, the substance of what I had heard from you in conversation, appeared to me after much deliberation, to be the most respectful to you.

Such having been the motives which dictated my letter, I cannot regret it was written since it has produced, at a period so little distant from the transaction itself, an opportunity of comparing the impression left on our minds respectively, of what passed in our several conferences, and of correcting any erroneous impressions on either side.

There are two points in which our recollections do appear to differ in some degree.

The first relates to the authority which you had, and that which I understood you to state yourself to have at the time of our first conference for bringing forward a direct overture, in the name of your government, the second to the expectation which I stated myself to have entertained "more than once," of your opening an official correspondence on the subject of the orders in council.

With respect to the first point you will give me credit when I assure you that my understanding of what was said by you, not only in the first, but in our seond conference, was precisely what I have stated it to be in my letter: and you will (I hope) forgive me if, after the most attentive perusal of your letter of the 10th of October, and after a careful comparison of different passages in it, while I am compelled by your assurance to acknowledge that I have misapprehended you, I find grounds in your statement to excuse, if not to account for my misapprehension.

According to your recollection, you told me explicitly, in our first conference, "that the substance of what you then suggested, that is to say. that our orders being repealed as to the U. States, the U. S. would suspend the embargo as to Great Britain, was from your government, that the manner of conducting and illustrating the cubject (upon which you had no precise orders) was your own," and you even quoted part of your instructions to me which was to that effect.

In a subsequent pargraph you state, that "nothing can be more correct than my apprehension that you did not make, nor profess to intend making an overture in writing before you had endeavored to prepare for it such a reception as you felt it deserved; and before you ascertained what shape it would be most proper to give that overture, and how it would be met by the British government.

And, in another part of your letter you admit that, "when you expressed your readiness to make your proposal in writing, it was (as I have stated) provisionally;" and you informed me that "the provisional nature of your offer arose out of circumstances," the nature of which circumstances you do not explain, nor have I any right to require an explanation.

But, comparing these several statements together, seeing that, in our first interview, you declared no intention of making a proposal in writing—that in our second interview, (a month or five weeks afterwards) you described that intention as "provisional" and contingent, and protesting at the same time (as I do in the most solemn manner) that I cannot find any trace in my memory of any communications whatever of any part of your instructions, communicated to me *as such*, seeing also that whatever might be the nature and extent of your instructions from the president of the U. States as to the substance of the overture to be made to the British government, the manner, the time and the conditions, of that overture were evidently considered by you as left to your own discretion—it may be pardonable in me to have (as I most unquestionably must have) the precise limits at which the authority of your government ended and your own discretion began and to have imagined, (which I very innocently did) that a proposition over which you appeared to have a power nearly absolute, was a proposition, in a great measure, of your own suggestion. I do not mean that I supposed you to bring forward such a measure without reference to the knowledge which you must of course have had of the general feeling, disposition and intentions of your government, but without its special instructions, for that purpose, at that time.

In attributing to you this exercise of judgment, in addition to the many others, in which it is confessed you were at liberty to exercise, I really intended to convey no imputation disrespectful to you; I can conceive abundance of cases in which it would have been, not only excusable, but highly meritorious.

My mistake, at least, was a very harmless one; as, whether the fact were, that you had no precise authority to give in the official proposal, or that you had such authority, but subject to contingencies which had not occurred, the practical result must be, of necessity, the same.

What these contingencies might be, it is not for me to enquire; but, if they were of the nature, of which I now cannot but conjecture they may have been; if the overture which you were authorised to make to the British government, was to be shaped and timed according to the result of any other overture. I am then at once able to account for those appearances, which misled me into a belief of the want of a precise authority on your part. This consideration leads me to the other point, on which also there appears a difference between us, not any matter of fact, but a difference by no means so wide as it appears.

Admitting the general correctness of my statement of the expectation which I was taught to entertain of a written communication from you on the subject of the orders of council, you add that it was however only in November last, and immediately after the publication of the orders in council, that you had directly announced to me your intention of opening a correspondence upon them; an intention from which you afterwards desisted, "until you should receive the pleasure of your government." The correctness of this statement I do not dispute; but you, I am sure, will agree with me, sir, in recollecting how many times "more than once" since the period of that first intention of yours being announced and withdrawn, my expectations that you were about to "receive the pleasure of your government" upon this subject, have been excited, by the notification in America, and the destination hither, of ships employed by the U. S. as it was generally supposed, for the special purpose of conveying representations or proposals from the American government to the government of France and Great Britain, upon the subject of their respective maritime decrees and orders.

Such was the universal belief, both in America and England, upon the arrival of the Osage, upon that of the Hope, of the St. Michaels and of another vessel, named I think the Union I have certainly no right to affirm that you shared in the expectation which so universally prevailed. I have no right to say the government of the U. States designedly created that expectation. But that it did prevail, and that I very sincerely believed it to be well founded, you I think must do me the justice to recollect; as in one instance at least, that of the Osage, so strong was my persuasion that you must have received instructions from your government, that I took the liberty of sending to you to enquire whether you had not some communication to make to me;—and received for answer, that you had none.

It was to these missions that I particularly referred when I said that I had more than once expected you to open a correspondence with me upon the orders of council." This expectation it was, that alone prevented the sending instructions to Mr. Erskine to reply to the note addressed to him by Mr. Madison on the 25th of March in answer to that note of Mr. Erskine's in

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GEORGE

William Pinkney, esq. &c

which he communicated the orders in council, and in allusion to these missions, particularly to that of the Osage, and to the expectation which had been founded here upon the return here of that vessel after its voyage to France, it was, that I made that declaration in parliament which, I say, has been the subject of some misreprehension, (I will not say misrepresentation) in America, that "since the termination of Mr. Rose's mission, the American government had not made any communication here in the shape of remonstrance, or in a tone of irritation." I am not aware, sir, that there is any other part of your letter which requires that I should trouble you with many observations. The report of your answer to the enquiry, which I took the liberty of making, "whether the orders in council of November were known to the government of the United States previously to the message of the president proposing the embargo, so as to be a moving consideration to that measure," does not apear, to differ, in any material degree, from my statement of it. That your answer to such an enquiry was official, or authorised by your government, I did not assert nor presume. I have already said, that it was not till you had, in your official letter of the 23d of August, referred to what passed in conversation, that I should have thought any such reference allowable on my part; and even then the generality of your reference precluded me from judging correctly, how much of what you had stated in conversation was from official authority, how much from your own personal information or opinion.

You inform me that your answer to this question was of the latter description only: But, even if it were only from your own individual authority, it was very material, and highly gratifying to learn, that the embargo which had been some times represented, both here and in America, as the direct and immediate consequence of the orders in council of November, and as produced solely by them, was in your opinion "a measure of *precaution*, against reasonable *anticipated* peril."

The purpose of this letter is not to renew the discussion upon the subject of your proposal, but merely to clear up any misunderstanding which had existed between us in the course of that discussion. I cannot conclude, however, without adverting very shortly to that part of your letter, in which you argue that the failure of France in the attempt to realise her gigantic project of the annihilation of the commerce of this country, removes all pretext for the continuance of the retaliatory system of Great Britain.

This impotency of the enemy to carry his projects of violence and injustice into execution, might, with more propriety, be pleaded with him, as a motive for withdrawing decrees at once so indefensible and so little efficacious for their purpose, than represented as creating an obligation upon Great Britain to desist from the measures of defensive retaliation which those decrees have necessarily occasioned. If the foundation of the retaliating system of Great Britain was (as we contend it to have been) originally just, that system will be justifiably continued in force, not so long only as the decrees which produced it are mischievously operative, but until they are unequivocally abandoned. And if it be thus consistent with justice to persevere in that system, it is surely no mean motive of policy for such perseverance, that a premature departure from it, while the enemy's original provocation remains unrepealed, might lead to false conclusions, as to the efficacy of the decrees of France, and might hold out a dangerous temptation to that power to resort to the same system on any future occasion: A result which, not Great Britain alone, but all commercial nations are deeply interested in preventing.

I have now, sir, only to express my sense of the candor and liberality with which this discussion has been conducted on your part, and my acknowledgements for the justice which you render to my disposition to treat you at all times with reciprocal respect, and to [illegible] to you with the attention, to which personally as well as officially you have every claim.

I cannot forego the hope that it may yet fall to our lot to be instrumental in the renewal of that understanding between our two governments, which is as congenial to the feelings, as it is essential to the interests of both countries; which nothing but the forced and unnatural state of the world could have interrupted; and which there is, on the part of the British government, the most anxious and unabated desire to restore.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most ob't. humble serv't.
GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinkney, esq. &c.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,
November 28, 1808.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d instant, and to transmit a copy of it to my government.

Without desiring to protract a discussion in the conduct of which neither your sincerity or mine, will, I feel assured, be doubted by any one, I may be permitted to say, that the authority under which I acted in our late communications, was not contingent, as you now appear to conjecture; and that the remark, contained in my leter of the 10th of October, "that the provisional nature of my offer, to make my proposal in writing, arose out of circumstances," will be found explained in the same letter, by passages which immediately follow the remark.

I have said in my letter of the 10th of October, that "I had no precise instructions as to the manner of conducting and illustrating the subject" confided to my management;—but you will suffer me to enter my friendly protest against all suppositions that "the manner, the time and the conditions of the overture were left to my own discretion,"—that I had the power nearly absolute over it, or that it was "in a great measure of my own suggestion."

I will trouble you no further, Sir, on this occasion than to assure you that nothing could give me more sincere pleasure than to see fulfilled the hope which you express, that it may yet fall to our lot to be instrumental in the renewal of a good understanding between our two governments.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest consideration, &c.
(Signed)
WM. PINKNEY.

The Right Honorable
George Canning, &c. &c.

The said message and the papers transmitted therewith were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

THE ATTITUDE!

The favorite expression at Washington, to convey the idea of going to war, is. *changing the attitude of the nation*. Heaven knows it is time that our attitude should be altered.—We are in a state of disgraceful and degrading submission to the Tyrant of the Land and the Tyrant of the Sea, to the "Tyger and the Shark." It is impossible to give a better description of our present "attitude" than that which is to be found in GENESIS, Chap. xlix. ver. 14, 15. "*Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens: And he saw that rest was good, and the land that it was pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute.*"

(Freeman's Journal.)

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, have chosen *John Milledge*, of Georgia, president pro tempore.

The king of England has issued a proclamation for the convening of Parliament on the 16th of January.

Extract of a letter, dated Havanna, Jan. 12, 1808.

"At this time, and for some time past, this government seizes and detains all vessels arriving in port from any port or place, with cargoes not having on board the usual or accustomed documents granted by the officers of the nation to which the vessel belongs, for her safe conduct on the high seas; and it is the general opinion that such vessels as are now in port, as well as those which may hereafter arrive under such disability, will be confiscated for the benefit of the state.

Legislature of Virginia.

On Saturday last, the execution-law passed the senate, with various amendments—ayes 14, noes 7. The section respecting deeds of trust was retained. Messrs. Daniel and Doddrige were its leading opponents—Messrs. Brent and Currie its leading advocates.

On Monday, the house of delegates had the amendments of the senate before them. Most of these were adopted. A few were rejected; among these, a provision for extending the bill not only to debts upon *contracts* heretofore entered into—but to cases of tort, that is, to judgments on actions of slander, assault and battery, trespass. The amendments must therefore go back to the senate, before the bill can become a law.—When it shall have finally passed both houses, we shall lay a copy of it before our readers.

An engrossed bill "To amend an act entitled an act, "To incorporate a company to establish a turnpike road from the intersection of Duke street in the town of Alexandria, with the west line of the District of Columbia, to the ford of Little river, where the turnpike road now crosses it," was read the the third time and passed.

[Enquirer.

The Secretary of State for foreigin affairs of his royal highness, the Prince Regent of Portugal has officially informed Mr. Hill, the American consul, at St. Salvador, that the vessels of the United States will be treated in the ports of Brazils as those of the most favored nation, and that it will be lawful for them—

1st. To enter all the ports of Brazil, where there are custom-houses, and to import all sorts of goods, from whatever part of the world they may come, paying the accustomed duties paid by other nations.

2d. That American vessels are to pay the same anchorage that other vessels pay; and when there shall be a new regulation, they will be put upon the footing of other fareign vessels.

3d. That goods imported in American vessels. as well as those of every other foreign vessel, pay one third more duty, and this is the only favor granted to the Portuguese mercantile marine, to raise it from the low state in which it is.

4th. That every citizen of the U. S. conforming himself to the laws of police, and making the necessary declarations on his entrance into the ports of Brazil, and taking afterwards the proper passports, may remain in, and transfer his residence to any part of Brazil, without being disturbed or suffering molestation of any sort; and that it will likewise be lawful for them in their own names or in that of any mercantile house of which they may be the agents to transact & to treat of every kind of business, and to make sales and purchases of every kind of goods, on which they are to pay the lawful duties, excepting diamonds, gold dust and wood of Brazil, which are articles belonging exclusively to the crown and royal revenue; the traffic in which is forbidden even to the subjects of his Royal Highness.

5th. The citizens of the U. S. may export all and every kind of production or manufacture of Brazil—the duty being so very small on some articles, that it might almost be said they were exported without paying duties.

6th. Every American vessel which enters the ports of Brazil ought to declare she brings goods destined to be sold in the country, or if she wishes to carry them to other ports, she is to ask a clearance (franquia) and in that case is only obliged to pay the duties on these articles really imported for the consumption of the country.

7th. There is no law here which prohibits the owners of American vessels from selling their vessels or disposing of them as they may think proper; and at present they are not obliged to pay any thing, but perhaps a duty may hereafter be laid.

8th. No law prohibits the citizens of the United States from disposing freely of their property, either by donation, by will, or by succession—the *Droit d'aubaise* does not exist here, nor in matters of this kind are they treated differently from the subjects of his Royal Highness.

9th. The citizens of the U. States, as well as those of every other state, will not be molested or disturbed in Brazil, or in the other dominions or territories of his Royal Highness, for their religious principles, which they may profess, particularly in their houses and in those of their ministers and consuls—nothing more being required from them on this point than the greatest respect in public for the general established religion of the country, and that they should avoid finding fault with it, or endeavoring to make proselytes for any new sect, which is strictly prohibited by rhe laws of his Royal Highness, and will be rigorously chastised by immediate expulsion, or by a severer punishment, if the crime is aggravated.

10, The citizens of the United States may appear, and establish their rights in any tribunals of the country, in the same manner as the subjects of his royal highness; their persons and property being equally protected by the laws; and his royal highness will be able to assign them a judge to forward their causes, if the U. States should so require.

☞ Information to Travellers.

THE BRIDGE at Four Mile Creek, being now passable, the Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have opened a road from their Turnpike road near Lindo's Tavern, into the Georgetown road at the mouth of Mr. Custis's lane, which will save nearly a mile and a quarter in the distance from Alexandria to the Georgetown ferry, and by actual survey is less than one eighth of a mile longer than a streight line, and passeth over level ground.

Jan. 31. 3t.

A CARD.

MISS SARAH ROGERS,

Respectfully informs the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN *of Alexandria,*

THAT the present week will terminate her stay in this city. She takes this opportunity of tendering her sincere and respectful thanks, to the generous citizens of Alexandria, for the flattering encouragement she has experienced during her short stay, and informs them that the remembrance of their polite attention, will operate as a pleasing stimulus to her future exertions.

February 2. 3t

Miniature Painting.

THE Subscriber (at Mr. Thorntons, King-street, between Union and Water-streets,) will take

MINIATURE LIKENESSES, ON IVORY,

At the low price of Ten Dollars each, and warrant them good. Those persons who wish to favour him with their attention, will please to make immediate application, as he will remain in Alexandria for a few days only

E. ROGERS.

Feb. 2. 3t.

Charitable Marine Lottery.

The Fifteenth Day's Drawing the wheel gained $1310
Former gain 15493
Total $16803

The Sixteenth Day's Drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock.

Present price of tickets 8 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

February 3.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely small MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the *Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*—Present price Seven Dollars Fifty Cents.

January 24.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtdpay't

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be pictured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets. fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'or.*

September 24, 4o

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *George Coryell*, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor *Charles Carter*, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 55 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inchts to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. eots

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Subscriber's House, in Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6. co

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts*.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*, vs. William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*, AGAINST William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Feraud, Gattineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. Those gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugar.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Spanish Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Red Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Seining Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.